

DEFIANCE SILVER CORP.

(an exploration stage company)

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

JUNE 30, 2015

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

DEFIANCE SILVER CORP.
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Defiance Silver Corp.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Defiance Silver Corp., which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at June 30, 2015 and 2014 and the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Defiance Silver Corp. as at June 30, 2015 and 2014 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.



Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 in the consolidated financial statements which describes conditions and matters that indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about Defiance Silver Corp.'s ability to continue as a going concern.

“DAVIDSON & COMPANY LLP”

Vancouver, Canada

Chartered Professional Accountants

October 28, 2015

DEFIANCE SILVER CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at June 30,
(Canadian dollars)

| | 2015 | 2014 |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| ASSETS | | |
| Current assets | | |
| Cash (Note 3) | \$ 419,343 | \$ 685,317 |
| Receivables (Note 4) | 16,353 | 9,484 |
| Advances and prepaid expenses | 76,729 | 296 |
| | <u>512,425</u> | <u>695,097</u> |
| Value added tax (Note 4) | 211,342 | 117,423 |
| Mineral property interests (Note 5) | <u>1,399,816</u> | <u>683,674</u> |
| | <u>\$ 2,123,583</u> | <u>\$ 1,496,194</u> |
| LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY | | |
| Current liabilities | | |
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 6) | \$ 320,460 | \$ 266,891 |
| Deferred income taxes (Note 11) | 36,000 | 36,000 |
| | <u>356,460</u> | <u>302,891</u> |
| Shareholders' equity | | |
| Share capital (Note 7) | 6,940,896 | 5,727,874 |
| Share-based reserves | 600,970 | 404,692 |
| Deficit | <u>(5,774,743)</u> | <u>(4,939,263)</u> |
| | <u>1,767,123</u> | <u>1,193,303</u> |
| | <u>\$ 2,123,583</u> | <u>\$ 1,496,194</u> |

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)
Subsequent events (Note 13)

On behalf of the Board:

"Darrell A. Rader"

Darrell A. Rader

"Ron Sowerby"

Ron Sowerby

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

DEFIANCE SILVER CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS & COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
For the years ended June 30,
(Canadian dollars)

| | 2015 | 2014 |
|--|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Expenses | | |
| Investor relations and promotion | \$ 17,073 | \$ 85,275 |
| Legal and audit | 156,653 | 79,817 |
| Management fees <i>(Note 8)</i> | 331,852 | 295,318 |
| Office and administration | 72,577 | 58,633 |
| Share-based compensation <i>(Note 7)</i> | 196,278 | - |
| Travel | 33,848 | 34,734 |
| Transfer agent and filing fees | 15,249 | 15,099 |
| | <u>(823,530)</u> | <u>(568,876)</u> |
| Write-off mineral property interest | - | (1,620,082) |
| Interest income | 1,937 | 2,496 |
| Loss on foreign exchange | <u>(13,887)</u> | <u>(4,886)</u> |
| Net loss before taxes | (835,480) | (2,191,348) |
| Deferred income taxes <i>(Note 11)</i> | <u>-</u> | <u>(36,000)</u> |
| NET LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR | \$ (835,480) | \$ (2,227,348) |
| Loss per common share - basic and diluted | \$ (0.02) | \$ (0.07) |
| Weighted average number of common shares outstanding- basic and diluted | 51,678,831 | 30,927,006 |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

DEFIANCE SILVER CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Canadian dollars)

| | Number of Shares | Share Capital | Share Subscription Received | Share- based Reserves | Deficit | Total |
|--|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Balance, June 30, 2013 | 21,797,750 | \$4,108,131 | \$ 13,000 | \$ 404,692 | \$(2,711,915) | \$1,813,908 |
| Private placement | 26,150,000 | 1,415,000 | (13,000) | - | - | 1,402,000 |
| Share issue costs | - | (9,449) | - | - | - | (9,449) |
| Shares issued for property | 150,000 | 15,000 | - | - | - | 15,000 |
| Shares issued for settlement of debt | 1,991,920 | 199,192 | - | - | - | 199,192 |
| Net loss for the year | - | - | - | - | (2,227,348) | (2,227,348) |
| Balance, June 30, 2014 | 50,089,670 | 5,727,874 | - | 404,692 | (4,939,263) | 1,193,303 |
| Private placement | 12,088,100 | 1,208,810 | - | - | - | 1,208,810 |
| Share issue costs | - | (5,788) | - | - | - | (5,788) |
| Stock based compensation | - | - | - | 196,278 | - | 196,278 |
| Shares issued upon the exercise of warrants | 200,000 | 10,000 | - | - | - | 10,000 |
| Net loss for the year | - | - | - | - | (835,480) | (835,480) |
| Balance, June 30, 2015 | 62,377,770 | \$6,940,896 | \$ - | \$ 600,970 | \$(5,774,743) | \$1,767,123 |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

DEFIANCE SILVER CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the years ended June 30,
(Canadian dollars)

| | 2015 | 2014 |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Operating Activities | | |
| Net loss for the year | \$ (835,480) | \$ (2,227,348) |
| Adjustments for: | | |
| Write-off of mineral property interest | - | 1,620,082 |
| Share-based compensation | 196,278 | - |
| Deferred income taxes | - | 36,000 |
| Value added tax | (93,919) | (41,379) |
| Net changes in non-cash working capital items: | | |
| Receivables | (6,869) | 45,732 |
| Advances and prepaid expenses | (76,433) | 4,997 |
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilities | 65,578 | 73,407 |
| Cash used in operating activities | <u>(750,845)</u> | <u>(488,509)</u> |
| Investing Activities | | |
| Expenditures on mineral property interests | <u>(728,151)</u> | <u>(300,437)</u> |
| Cash used in investing activities | <u>(728,151)</u> | <u>(300,437)</u> |
| Financing Activities | | |
| Share capital issued for cash (net of share issue costs) | <u>1,213,022</u> | <u>1,392,551</u> |
| Cash provided by financing activities | <u>1,213,022</u> | <u>1,392,551</u> |
| Increase (decrease) in cash | (265,974) | 603,605 |
| Cash – beginning of year | <u>685,317</u> | <u>81,712</u> |
| Cash – end of year | <u>\$ 419,343</u> | <u>\$ 685,317</u> |

Supplemental disclosure with respect to cash flows (Note 9)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

DEFIANCE SILVER CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Canadian Dollars)
June 30, 2015

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Defiance Silver Corp (“the Company”) was incorporated on July 19, 2007 under the Business Corporations Act of the Province of British Columbia. The Company’s principal business is the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties. The Company’s registered and records office is at 595 Burrard Street Suite 2900, Vancouver, BC, V6C 2T6. The Company’s head office is at Suite 1610, 409 Granville Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 1T2.

At the date of these consolidated financial statements, the Company has not been able to identify a known body of commercial grade ore on any of its mineral property interests. The ability of the Company to realize the costs it has incurred to date on these mineral property interests is dependent upon the Company being able to identify a commercial ore body, to finance its exploration costs and to resolve any environmental, regulatory or other constraints which may hinder the successful development of the mineral property interest. To date, the Company has not earned revenues and is considered to be in the exploration stage.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming the Company will continue on a going-concern basis. The Company has incurred losses since inception and the ability of the Company to continue as a going-concern depends upon its ability to develop profitable operations and to continue to raise adequate financing. Management is actively targeting sources of additional financing through other business and financial transactions which would assure continuation of the Company’s operations and exploration programs. In order for the Company to meet its liabilities as they come due and to continue its operations, the Company is solely dependent upon its ability to generate such financing. The Company expects to use similar financing techniques in the future and is pursuing such additional sources of financing as estimated to be required to sufficiently support its operations until such time that its operations become self-sustaining. These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

These consolidated financial statements were authorized by the Board of Directors of the Company on October 28, 2015.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These consolidated financial statements, including comparatives have been prepared using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”). The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments classified as financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, which are stated at their fair value. In addition, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information.

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the end of the reporting period, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

- i) The recoverability of receivables which are included in the consolidated statements of financial position;
- ii) The carrying value and the recoverability of mineral property interests, which are included in the consolidated statements of financial position;
- iii) The inputs used in accounting for share-based compensation expense, which are included in the consolidated statements of operations & comprehensive loss; and
- iv) The amount of deferred income taxes recognized.

Critical accounting judgments

Examples of significant judgments, apart from those involving estimation, include:

- the accounting policies for mineral property interests;
- classification of financial instruments; and
- determination of functional currency.

DEFIANCE SILVER CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Canadian Dollars)
June 30, 2015

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd...)

Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and the entities controlled by the Company. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company possesses power over an investee, has exposure to variable returns from the investee and has the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by the Company.

The principal subsidiaries of the Company as of June 30, 2015 are as follows:

| Name of subsidiary | Principal activity | Place of Incorporation | Ownership Interest June 30, 2015 | Ownership Interest June 30, 2014 |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|
| Minera Santa Remy S.A. de CV | Mineral property exploration | Mexico | 100% | 100% |
| DefCap (BVI) Inc. | Holding company | British Virgin Islands | 100% | 100% |

Foreign exchange

The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates and has been determined for each entity within the Company. The functional currency for all entities within the Company is the Canadian dollar. The functional currency determinations were conducted through an analysis of the consideration factors identified in IAS 21, *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*.

Transactions in currencies other than the Canadian dollar are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, the monetary assets and liabilities of the Company that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange at the consolidated statement of financial position date while non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical rates. Revenues and expenses are translated at the exchange rates approximating those in effect on the date of the transactions. Exchange gains and losses arising on translation are included in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

Financial instruments

Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets into one of the following categories, depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss - This category comprises derivatives, or assets acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing them in the near term. They are carried in the consolidated statements of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

Loans and receivables - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are carried at cost less any provision for impairment. Individually significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default.

DEFIANCE SILVER CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Canadian Dollars)
June 30, 2015

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

Financial instruments (cont'd...)

Financial assets (cont'd...)

Held-to-maturity investments - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. These assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. If there is objective evidence that the investment is impaired, determined by reference to external credit ratings and other relevant indicators, the financial asset is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. Any changes to the carrying amount of the investment, including impairment losses, are recognized in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

Available-for-sale - Non-derivative financial assets not included in the above categories are classified as available-for-sale. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized directly in equity. Where a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset constitutes objective evidence of impairment, the amount of the loss is removed from equity and recognized in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

All financial assets except for those at fair value through profit or loss are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired when there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied for each category of financial assets, which are described above.

The Company has classified its cash at fair value through profit or loss. The Company's receivables are classified as loans and receivables.

Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities into one of two categories, depending on the purpose for which the liability was acquired. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss - This category comprises derivatives, or liabilities acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing them in the near term. They are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

Other financial liabilities: This category includes accounts payable and accrued liabilities which are recognized at amortized cost.

The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities and deferred income taxes are classified as other financial liabilities.

Compound financial instruments

Compound financial instruments issued by the Company comprise convertible promissory notes that can be converted to share capital at the option of the holder, and the number of shares to be issued does not vary with changes in their fair value.

The liability component of a compound financial instrument is recognized initially at the fair value of a similar liability that does not have an equity conversion option. The equity component is recognized initially as the difference between the fair value of the compound financial instrument as a whole and the fair value of the liability component. Any directly attributable transaction costs are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to their initial carrying amounts.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the liability component of a compound financial instrument is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The equity component of a compound financial instrument is not re-measured subsequent to initial recognition except on conversion or expiry.

DEFIANCE SILVER CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Canadian Dollars)
June 30, 2015

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

Mineral property interests

Costs related to the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties are capitalized by property until the commencement of commercial production. Each of the Company's mineral properties is considered to be a cash generating unit. If commercially profitable ore reserves are developed, capitalized costs of the related property are reclassified as mining assets and amortized using the unit of production method. If, after management review, it is determined that capitalized acquisition and exploration costs are not recoverable over the estimated economic life of the property, or the property is abandoned, or management deems there to be an impairment in value, the property is written down to its net realizable value.

Any option payments received by the Company from third parties are credited to the capitalized cost of the mineral property. If payments received exceed the capitalized cost of the mineral property interests, the excess is recognized as income in the year received. The amounts shown for mineral property interests do not necessarily represent present or future values. Their recoverability is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development, and future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof.

Cash

Cash is comprised of cash on demand and highly liquid interest bearing investments with an original maturity of less than three months, which is readily convertible into a known amount of cash with minimal risk.

Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the Company's assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets may be impaired. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the period. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but to an amount that does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Provision for environmental rehabilitation

The Company recognizes liabilities for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations associated with the retirement of mineral properties and equipment, when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. The net present value of future rehabilitation cost estimates arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work is capitalized to mining assets along with a corresponding increase in the rehabilitation provision in the period incurred. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflect the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. The rehabilitation asset is depreciated on the same basis as mining assets.

The Company's estimates of reclamation costs could change as a result of changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates and assumptions regarding the amount and timing of the future expenditures. These changes are recorded directly to the related assets with a corresponding entry to the rehabilitation provision. The Company's estimates are reviewed annually for changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates, effects of inflation and changes in estimates.

Changes in the net present value, excluding changes in the Company's estimates of reclamation costs, are charged to the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss for the period.

DEFIANCE SILVER CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Canadian Dollars)
June 30, 2015

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

Loss per share

The Company presents basic loss per share for its common shares, calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share does not adjust the loss attributable to common shareholders or the weighted average number of common shares outstanding when the effect is anti-dilutive.

Share-based compensation

The Company grants stock options to acquire common shares of the Company to directors, officers, employees and consultants. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes, or provides services similar to those performed by an employee.

The fair value of stock options is measured on the date of grant, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and is recognized over the vesting period. Consideration paid for the shares on the exercise of stock options is credited to share capital.

In situations where equity instruments are issued to non-employees and some or all of the goods or services received by the entity as consideration cannot be specifically identified, they are measured at the fair value of the share-based payment. Otherwise, share-based payments are measured at the fair value of goods or services received.

Valuation of equity units issued in private placements

The Company has adopted a residual value method with respect to the measurement of shares and warrants issued as private placement units. The residual value method first allocates value to the most easily measured component based on fair value and then the residual value, if any, to the less easily measurable component.

The fair value of the common shares issued in a private placement was determined to be the more easily measurable component and were valued at their fair value, as determined by the closing quoted bid price on the issuance date. The balance, if any, was allocated to the attached warrants. Any fair value attributed to the warrants is recorded as a warrant reserve.

Income taxes

Income tax on the profit or loss for the periods presented comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: goodwill not deductible for tax purposes; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities which affect neither accounting nor taxable loss as well as differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the consolidated statement of financial position date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

DEFIANCE SILVER CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Canadian Dollars)
June 30, 2015

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

Recent accounting pronouncements

a) Adoption of new and revised standards

The following standards, amendments, and interpretations have been adopted by the Company as of July 1, 2014. There was no impact on the financial statements as a result of the adoption of these standards, amendments, and interpretations:

- IAS 32, *Financial Instruments: Presentation* – amended to clarify requirements for offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities
- IAS 36, *Impairment of Assets* – Amended to address the disclosures required regarding the recoverable amount of impaired assets or cash generating units for periods in which an impairment loss has been recognized or reversed.
- IFRIC 21, *Accounting for Levies Imposed by Governments* - Clarifies that the obligating event giving rise to a liability to pay a levy is the activity described in the relevant legislation that triggers payment of the levy.

b) Accounting standards, amendments and interpretations not yet effective

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning after January 1, 2015 or later periods.

The following new standards, amendments and interpretations that have not been early adopted in these financial statements, are not expected to have a material effect on the Company's future results and financial position:

- IFRS 7, *Financial Instruments – Disclosure* - Amended to require additional disclosures on transition from IAS 39 to IFRS 9. IFRS 7 will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015.
- IAS 27 & IFRS 1, *Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements* - IAS 27 is amended to restore the option to use the equity method to account for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in an entity's separate financial statements. IFRS 1 is amended to permit use of the business combinations exemption for investments in subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method in the separate financial statements of the first-time adopter. IAS 27 and IFRS 1 will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.
- IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* replaces the current standard IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, replacing the current classification and measurement criteria for financial assets and liabilities with only two classification categories: amortized cost and fair value. IASB has tentatively decided to require an entity to apply IFRS 9 for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.
- IFRS 15, *Revenue Recognition - Revenue from Contracts with Customers* establishes the principles that an entity shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from a contract with a customer. IASB has tentatively decided to require an entity to apply IFRS 15 for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

The above new standards, amendments and interpretations that have not been early adopted in these financial statements, are not expected to have a material effect on the Company's future results and financial position.

Other accounting standards or amendments to existing accounting standards that have been issued but have future effective dates are either not applicable or not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

DEFIANCE SILVER CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Canadian Dollars)
June 30, 2015

3. CASH

Cash consists of the following:

| | 2015 | 2014 |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Cash on deposit | \$ 119,343 | \$ 33,428 |
| Liquid short-term deposit | 300,000 | 651,889 |
| | <u>\$ 419,343</u> | <u>\$ 685,317</u> |

4. RECEIVABLES

The Company's receivables arise from refundable sales tax receivable from government taxation authorities in Canada.

| | 2015 | 2014 |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Goods and services tax ("GST") | \$ 16,353 | \$ 9,484 |
| Value added tax ("VAT") | \$ 211,342 | \$ 117,423 |

During the year ended June 30, 2014, the Company reclassified the Value added tax receivable from current to long term as the timing of the receipt cannot be determined.

DEFIANCE SILVER CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Canadian Dollars)
June 30, 2015

5. MINERAL PROPERTY INTERESTS

Title to mineral property interests involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveyancing history characteristic of many mineral claims. The Company has investigated title to all of its mineral property interests and, to the best of its knowledge, title to all of its interests are in good standing.

| | Santa Gabriela Project | San Acacio Project | Minerva Property | Total |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Acquisition costs | | | | |
| Balance, June 30, 2013 | \$ 1,455,880 | \$ 267,729 | \$ 9,574 | \$ 1,733,183 |
| Additions during the year | 15,000 | 162,158 | - | 177,158 |
| Impairment of property | (1,470,880) | - | - | (1,470,880) |
| Balance, June 30, 2014 | - | 429,887 | 9,574 | 439,461 |
| Additions during the year | - | 273,822 | - | 273,822 |
| Balance, June 30, 2015 | - | 703,709 | 9,574 | 713,283 |
| Exploration costs | | | | |
| Balance, June 30, 2013 | 102,086 | 124,152 | 13,674 | 239,912 |
| Additions during the year: | | | | |
| Claim fees | - | 18,477 | - | 18,477 |
| Consulting fees | 26,558 | 24,904 | - | 51,462 |
| Camp fees | 4,560 | 11,019 | - | 15,579 |
| Extraction fees | 7,203 | 11,746 | - | 18,949 |
| Geology & mapping fees | 8,795 | 40,241 | - | 49,036 |
| Impairment of property | (149,202) | - | - | (149,202) |
| Balance, June 30, 2014 | - | 230,539 | 13,674 | 244,213 |
| Additions during the year: | | | | |
| Claim fees | - | 19,373 | - | 19,373 |
| Consulting fees | - | 49,428 | - | 49,428 |
| Camp fees | - | 18,442 | - | 18,442 |
| Drilling costs | - | 285,319 | - | 285,319 |
| Extraction fees | - | 24,857 | - | 24,857 |
| Geology & mapping fees | - | 44,901 | - | 44,901 |
| | - | 672,859 | 13,674 | 686,533 |
| Balance, June 30, 2015 | \$ - | \$ 1,376,568 | \$ 23,248 | \$ 1,399,816 |
| Balance, June 30, 2014 | \$ - | \$ 660,426 | \$ 23,248 | \$ 683,674 |

DEFIANCE SILVER CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Canadian Dollars)
June 30, 2015

5. MINERAL PROPERTY INTERESTS (cont'd...)

San Acacio Project

The Company entered into an option agreement on October 24, 2011 with the Mexican owners (“the Vendors”) for an option to purchase a 100% interest in the San Acacio property consisting of 10 mining concessions and associated surface rights and tailings deposit (“the Assets”). The San Acacio property is located approximately 6.5 km north of the city of Zacatecas, Mexico.

Terms of the original option to the purchase agreement are as follows:

- Payment of US\$25,000 (paid) for an initial 90 day due diligence period on the date of signing on October 24, 2011;
- Optional Payment of US\$50,000 (paid) for an additional 90 day due diligence extension from the initial 90 day due diligence period; and
- Payment of US\$200,000 (paid) for a 12 month period from signing of the trust agreement in which to acquire the assets.

Purchase price of the Assets (“Final Payment”) under the original option to purchase agreement consists of the following payments which are due one year from signing of the trust agreement:

- 10 mining concessions for US\$5,500,000;
- 1 parcel of surface rights for US\$ 5,000; and
- 1 parcel of land with a tailings deposit for US\$1.50 per tonne of tailings estimated in the amount of 300,000 tonnes.

On July 25, 2012, the Company and the Vendors entered into an amending purchase agreement to extend the Final Payment. The terms of the amended purchase agreement are as follows:

- Payment of US\$150,000 for a 24 month extension from the date of signing the trust agreement (“First Extension Period); this payment was further extended subsequent to June 30, 2013;
- Payment of US\$225,000 for a 36 month extension from the date of signing the trust agreement (“Second Extension Period); and
- Final Payment for the Assets at the end of the selected extension period.

On September 27, 2012, the Company and the Vendors entered into the trust agreement with the initial 12 month option period set to expire on September 27, 2013.

During the year ended June 30, 2014, the Company renegotiated payment terms for the US\$150,000 payment due on September 27, 2013 under the San Acacio option agreement. The revised payment terms call for four quarterly payments of US\$37,500, all of which were paid.

On September 26, 2014, the Company renegotiated its San Acacio silver project purchase agreement, extending its option by three years.

The new terms of the agreement are as follows (all amounts in U.S. dollars):

- The US\$225,000 property payment due on September 27, 2014, is payable in four equal installments of \$56,250 every three months commencing on September 27, 2014. All the payments have been made.
- A three-year extension of the option period to September 27, 2018, in exchange for yearly payments, a portion of which will be credited toward the final payment of US\$5,500,000

| Date | Option payment | Amount credited toward final payment | Total yearly payment |
|--------------------|----------------|--|-------------------------|
| September 27, 2015 | US\$ 150,000 | US\$ 200,000 | US\$ 350,000 |
| September 27, 2016 | US\$ 150,000 | US\$ 400,000 | US\$ 550,000 |
| September 27, 2017 | US\$ 150,000 | US\$ 600,000 | US\$ 750,000 |
| September 27, 2018 | - | - | US\$4,300,000 |

DEFIANCE SILVER CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Canadian Dollars)
June 30, 2015

5. MINERAL PROPERTY INTERESTS (cont'd...)

Subsequent to year end, the Company renegotiated payment terms whereas the US \$350,000 payment due on September 27, 2015 will be paid in four quarterly payments of US \$87,500 commencing on September 27, 2015 (first instalment paid).

At the discretion of the Company, any of the yearly payments due in 2015, 2016 and 2017 can be replaced by a payment of US\$1,000,000, all of which will be credited toward the final payment. If the Company chooses to accelerate its payments, the balance payable will range between US\$2,500,000 and US\$4,300,000.

The property is subject to a 2.5% net smelter return royalty ("NSR") payable to the vendors on production from the property. The Company will have the right to purchase the NSR at any time for US\$2,500,000 which will escalate with the official Mexican Inflation Index after a five year period.

Following the first anniversary of the purchase of the Assets, the Company must make minimum annual royalty payments of US\$125,000. The minimum royalty commitment terminates in the event that the production royalty paid is equal to or higher than the equivalent to the minimum that would have been due during 6 consecutive months.

Surface rights agreements

In August 2014, the Company obtained authorization to temporarily occupy and explore certain permits on the San Acacio property. In order to keep the agreement in good standing, the Company is required to make semi-annual payments of MXN 9,000 during the exploration phase and MXN 60,000 during the development phase. The agreement will be valid for 20 years with the option to extend in the future.

On February 27, 2015, the Company entered into an additional surface rights agreement for the right to occupy and perform exploration work on the San Acacio property. The Company will have authorization to explore the surface of the property for a term of three years by making annual advance payments of MXN 120,000 (paid) and by paying a onetime fee of MXN 100,000 (paid) on the signing of the agreement.

Minerva property

During the year ended June 30, 2012, the Company applied for a mining claim located in Coahuila State, Mexico, known as the Minerva property.

As of June 30, 2015 the application was still pending approval by the Mexican mining authorities.

Santa Gabriela Project

The Company entered into an option agreement ("Option Agreement") on September 9, 2011 (the "Execution Date") with IMPACT Silver Corp. ("IMPACT") for the acquisition of the Santa Gabriela mill in Zacatecas, Mexico. The Company and IMPACT are related by way of one common director. The Santa Gabriela mill consists of the Santa Gabriela (formerly Veta Grande) processing plant, and associated surface rights as well as a 100% interest in 10 mining claims.

Terms of the Option Agreement for the Company to exercise the option to purchase the assets from IMPACT include:

- Issuance of 2,680,500 shares of the Company to IMPACT (issued with a value of \$1,420,665);
- Payment of \$1,955,200 (not paid) on the earlier of (a) 24 months from the Execution Date; or (b) on the plant reaching commercial production. Commercial production is defined as the first day after the Mill has achieved a production rate averaging 160 tonnes per day over a 30 day period.

The Company signed a two-year extension ("Amended Agreement") to its option agreement with IMPACT on July 9, 2013. Under the terms of the Amended Agreement, the Company has an option of making two interim payments to extend the final closing date for making the purchase payment for up to two years to September 9th, 2015. The Company has the option to pay \$10,000 in cash or issue 150,000 common shares on or before September 9, 2013 to extend the term to September 9, 2014, and pay \$25,000 in cash or issue 350,000 common shares on or before September 9th, 2014 to extend the term to September 9, 2015.

During the year ended June 30, 2014, the Company issued 150,000 common shares to extend the term to September 9, 2014.

DEFIANCE SILVER CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Canadian Dollars)
June 30, 2015

The Company cancelled its option effective January 22, 2014 and wrote off all costs associated with the Santa Gabriela Project.

6. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Payables and accrued liabilities for the Company are broken down as follows:

| | 2015 | 2014 |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Accrued liabilities | \$302,657 | \$214,332 |
| Trade payables | 17,803 | 52,559 |
| | <u>\$320,460</u> | <u>\$266,891</u> |

All payables and accrued liabilities for the Company fall due within the next 12 months.

7. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized

Unlimited number of common shares without par value. All issued shares are fully paid.

Private Placements

During the year ended June 30, 2015, the Company closed a private placement with the issuance of 12,088,100 units at a price of \$0.10 per Unit for gross proceeds of \$1,208,810. Each Unit consists of one common share of the Company and one-half of one share purchase warrant ("Warrant"). Each whole Warrant will entitle the holder to purchase one common share of the Company for a period of 18 months at a price of \$0.15 per share. The Company incurred \$5,788 in share issue costs in connection with the private placement.

During the year ended June 30, 2014, the Company closed a private placement with the issuance of 2,150,000 units at a price of \$0.10 per Unit for gross proceeds of \$215,000 (\$13,000 received prior to June 30, 2013). Each Unit consists of one common share of the Company and one-half of one transferable share purchase warrant. Each whole Warrant will entitle the holder to purchase one common share of the Company for a period of 24 months at a price of \$0.15 per share during the first year and at a price of \$0.20, thereafter. The Company incurred \$1,815 in share issue costs in connection with the private placement.

During the year ended June 30, 2014, the Company closed a private placement with the issuance of 24,000,000 units at a price of \$0.05 per Unit for gross proceeds of \$1,200,000. Each Unit consists of one common share of the Company and one Warrant. Each Warrant will entitle the holder to purchase one common share of the Company for a period of 24 months at a price of \$0.05 per share, provided however, the Company may accelerate the exercise period of the warrants under certain conditions. The Company incurred \$7,634 in share issue costs in connection with the private placement.

Escrow shares

At June 30, 2015, nil (2014 - 3,841,500) common shares are held in escrow as the balance was released on September 27, 2014.

Stock options

Under the Company's rolling stock option plan, the Company may grant options, with a maximum term of ten years, for up to 10% of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares, to directors, employees and technical consultants at exercise prices to be determined by the market value on the date of grant. The number of common shares reserved for issuance to any individual director or officer will not exceed 5% of the issued and outstanding common shares, and the number of common shares reserved for issuance to all technical consultants will not exceed 2% of the issued and outstanding common shares. Incentive stock options issued have an immediate vesting term.

DEFIANCE SILVER CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Canadian Dollars)
June 30, 2015

7. SHARE CAPITAL (cont'd...)

Stock options (cont'd...)

Stock option transactions and the number of stock options outstanding are summarized as follows:

| | Number of Options | Weighted Average Exercise Price |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Balance, June 30, 2013 and 2014 | 2,130,000 | \$ 0.28 |
| Granted | 2,370,000 | 0.10 |
| Expired | (505,000) | 0.20 |
| Balance, June 30, 2015 | 3,995,000 | \$ 0.19 |

The following incentive stock options were outstanding to directors, officers and employees at June 30, 2015:

| Number of Options Outstanding | Exercise Price | Expiry Date | Number of Options Exercisable | Weighted Average Exercise Price |
|----------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 675,000 | \$0.33 | June 6, 2016 | 675,000 | \$0.33 |
| 60,000 | 0.60 | December 19, 2016 | 60,000 | 0.60 |
| 640,000 | 0.27 | November 22, 2017 | 640,000 | 0.27 |
| 250,000 | 0.27 | December 10, 2017 | 250,000 | 0.27 |
| 2,020,000 | 0.10 | November 6, 2019 | 1,515,000 | 0.10 |
| 100,000 | 0.15 | March 12, 2020 | 50,000 | 0.15 |
| 250,000 | 0.11 | June 10, 2020 | 62,500 | 0.11 |
| 3,995,000 | \$0.19 | | 3,252,500 | \$0.20 |

Warrants

Warrant transactions and the number of warrants outstanding are summarized as follows:

| | Number of Warrants and Agent's Warrants | Weighted Average Exercise Price |
|------------------------|--|--|
| Balance, June 30, 2013 | 5,933,250 | \$ 0.38 |
| Issued | 25,075,000 | 0.05 |
| Expired | (5,933,250) | 0.38 |
| Balance, June 30, 2014 | 25,075,000 | 0.05 |
| Issued | 6,044,050 | 0.15 |
| Exercised | (200,000) | 0.05 |
| Balance, June 30, 2015 | 30,919,050 | \$ 0.07 |

DEFIANCE SILVER CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Canadian Dollars)
June 30, 2015

7. SHARE CAPITAL (cont'd...)

Warrants (cont'd...)

At June 30, 2015, the following warrants and Agent's warrants were outstanding:

| Number of Warrants and Agent's Warrants | Exercise Price | Expiry Date |
|--|----------------|-------------------|
| 1,075,000 | 0.15 | July 22, 2015 |
| 1,800,000 | 0.05 | February 5, 2016 |
| 2,000,000 | 0.05 | February 14, 2016 |
| 20,000,000* | 0.05 | March 27, 2016 |
| 5,037,550 | 0.15 | November 12, 2016 |
| <u>1,006,500</u> | 0.15 | December 2, 2016 |
| <u>30,919,050</u> | | |

* Subsequent to June 30, 2015, 400,000 warrants were exercised at a price of \$0.05 per warrant for total proceeds of \$20,000. In addition, 1,075,000 warrants expired unexercised.

Share-based compensation

The Company recognizes compensation for all stock options granted using the fair value based method of accounting. During the year ended June 30, 2015, the Company granted 2,370,000 (2014-Nil) stock options and recognized \$196,278 (2014-\$Nil) in share-based compensation expense.

The fair value of the stock options of \$0.09 per option (2014-\$nil) was estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model using an expected stock price volatility of 154.56%, a risk-free interest rate of 1.23%, an expected dividend yield of 0% and an expected life of five years.

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties include the Board of Directors, officers, close family members and enterprises that are controlled by these individuals.

As at June 30, 2015, accounts payable and accrued liabilities included \$28,976 (June 30, 2014 - \$17,727) payable to directors, officers and companies controlled or related to directors and/or officers. Amounts payable to related parties have no specific terms of repayment, are unsecured and do not bear interest.

During the year ended June 30, 2015, the Company:

- (a) paid or accrued management fees of \$90,000 (2014 - \$94,500) to a company controlled by the CEO, President and director of the Company.
- (b) paid or accrued management fees of \$91,328 (2014 - \$71,483) to an officer of the Company.
- (c) paid or accrued management fees of \$36,550 (2014-\$29,235) to a company controlled by a director of the Company
- (d) paid or accrued management fees of \$30,000 (2014 - \$30,500) to an officer of the Company.
- (e) paid or accrued \$24,000 (2014-\$24,000) in rent expense, included in office and administration, to a company related by common directors.

DEFIANCE SILVER CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Canadian Dollars)
June 30, 2015

9. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES WITH RESPECT TO CASH FLOWS

Significant non-cash transactions for the year ended June 30, 2015 included:

- a) A balance of \$3,215 included in exploration and evaluation assets relating to accounts payable and accrued liabilities

Significant non-cash transactions for the year ended June 30, 2014 included:

- a) Issuance of 1,991,920 common shares to settle debt of \$199,192 due to directors and consultants of the Company
- b) Issuance of 150,000 common shares with a value of \$15,000 for mineral property interests
- c) Included in exploration and evaluation assets is \$15,224 which relates to accounts payable and accrued liabilities

10. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company operates in one reportable operating segment, being the acquisition, exploration, and development of mineral properties in Mexico. All of the mineral property costs at June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014 were for mineral property interests in Mexico.

11. INCOME TAXES

A reconciliation of income taxes at statutory rates is as follows:

| | 2015 | 2014 |
|---|--------------|------------------|
| Loss for the year before income taxes | \$ (835,480) | \$ (2,191,348) |
| Expected income tax (recovery) | \$ (217,000) | \$ (570,000) |
| Change in statutory, foreign tax, foreign exchange rates and other | (3,000) | (7,000) |
| Permanent difference | 51,000 | - |
| Impact on initial recognition of mining royalty tax | - | 36,000 |
| Share issue cost | (2,000) | (2,000) |
| Adjustment to prior years provision versus statutory tax returns and expiry of non-capital losses | 2,000 | - |
| Change in unrecognized deductible temporary differences | 169,000 | 579,000 |
| Total income tax expense | \$ - | \$ 36,000 |

The Company's deferred income tax liability relates to the new Mexican mining royalty at the rate of 7.5%, which was enacted in Mexico from January 1, 2014 on a prospective basis and applies to earnings before the deduction of interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization as follows:

| | 2015 | 2014 |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Deferred tax liabilities: | | |
| Exploration and evaluation assets | \$ 36,000 | \$ 36,000 |

DEFIANCE SILVER CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Canadian Dollars)
June 30, 2015

11. INCOME TAXES (cont...)

The significant components of deferred tax assets that have not been recorded are as follows:

| | 2015 | 2014 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Deferred tax assets | | |
| Exploration and evaluation assets | \$ 427,000 | \$ 427,000 |
| Share issue costs | 6,000 | 8,000 |
| Capital assets | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Operating losses carried forward | 892,000 | 721,000 |
| Total | \$ 1,326,000 | \$ 1,157,000 |

Tax attributes are subject to review and potential adjustment by tax authorities.

The Company has non-capital losses for Canadian income tax purposes of approximately \$3,310,000 and for Mexican income tax purposes of approximately \$106,000 which may be carried forward and applied against taxable income in future years. These losses, if utilized, will expire through to 2035 in Canada and in Mexico through 2025.

12. FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

- Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

The fair value of the Company's receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, approximate carrying value, due to their short-term nature. The Company's other financial instrument, cash, under the fair value hierarchy, is measured based on level one quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. The Company is exposed to varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The Company's cash is held at large Canadian financial institutions in interest bearing accounts. The Company has no investment in asset backed commercial paper.

The Company's receivables consist mainly of GST/VAT due from the governments of Canada and Mexico. As such, the Company does not believe it is subject to significant credit risk.

Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at June 30, 2015, the Company had cash of \$419,343 (2014 - \$685,317) to settle current liabilities of \$320,460 (2014 - \$266,891).

DEFIANCE SILVER CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Canadian Dollars)
June 30, 2015

12. FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd...)

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity and equity prices.

a) Interest rate risk

The Company has cash balances and interest-bearing investments. The interest earned on the investments approximates fair value rates, and the Company is not at a significant risk to fluctuating interest rates. The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash in investment-grade short-term deposit certificates issued by its financial institutions. The Company periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the credit ratings of its banks. As at June 30, 2015, the Company had a total of \$300,000 (2014-\$650,000) in investment-grade short-term deposit certificates.

The risk that the Company will realize a loss as a result of a decline in the fair value of the short-term deposits included in cash is minimal because of the short-term nature of these investments.

b) Foreign currency risk

The Company is not exposed to significant foreign currency risk on fluctuations related to cash and accounts payable and accrued liabilities that are denominated in United States dollars ("US\$") and Mexican pesos ("MX\$"). The Company does not use derivatives or other techniques to manage foreign currency risk.

c) Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity prices. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Company closely monitors the commodity prices of precious metals, and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

Based on management's knowledge and experience of the financial markets, management does not believe that the Company's current financial instruments will be affected by interest rate risk, currency risk and credit risk.

Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the exploration and development of its mineral properties, acquire additional mineral property interests and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk. In the management of capital, the Company includes components of shareholders' equity. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares, issue debt, acquire or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash.

The Company currently is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management.

13. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

See Notes 5 and 7.